

Today

Shirtfront Newspapers.
One Jew Beat 100?
Beware of Cats.
Can't Talk in Jail.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
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Hiram Johnson is in New York to fight the street car trust. There is loud outcry, corporation weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth, with high moral indignation that a Senator of the United States "should engage in private law practice."

Hiram Johnson says: "If I were here with the gentlemen who represent the corporate interests I should be very respectfully treated, but what a different tone it is when I am here for the people! Of course, I mean on the part of the 'shirtfront' press."

A good expression—"the shirtfront press." Entering a restaurant, you look around for a man in a "shirtfront" to order what you want, and subsequently pay for it.

In that bigger restaurant called the United States, the corporation looks around for a "shirtfront" newspaper to order what is wanted, and then pays for it.

Fortunately for the people, the corporation frequently orders and pays for what it doesn't get. New York's "shirtfront" press has been well cared for by corporations, but some of them, including the street car trust, thanks to Hiram Johnson, are not going to get what they thought they had bought.

Hiram Johnson's New York fight will be against a Republican governor, Miller, and that governor is against direct primaries, convinced that "better minds" in an inside room ought to select the people's candidates. Johnson, on the other hand, favors direct primaries, naturally, as he owes to the primaries proof of the fact that he is the strongest man in the Republican party.

In beating the street car trust and Governor Miller, Johnson may save the primaries—an extra inducement to hard work.

Mr. Henry Ford and others allege that Jews are planning "to control the world." They pay the Jews a compliment, giving them credit for enterprise and courage, unusual.

Courtland Smith, president of the American Press Association, calls attention to the fact that on this earth there are about one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine million human beings. Of these, fifteen million four hundred and thirty thousand are Jews. And of Jews, three million one hundred thousand are in this country.

Jews make up less than one per cent of the population of the world, less than three per cent of the population of the United States. If one per cent plans to conquer ninety-nine per cent, or three per cent undertakes to conquer ninety-seven per cent, give the three per cent or one per cent credit for genuine enterprise.

Mr. Tumulty makes public the opinion of Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, that an embargo on immigration "would be not only unwarranted but exceedingly harmful at this time." Mr. Houston deserves thanks for talking common sense on the immigration question.

Of the land in this country, thirteen per cent is used and under cultivation. Eighty-seven per cent is not used. Does that look like "excessive population?" Do we not need another hundred million white men and women, and their children, to develop the eighty-seven per cent of the United States land that lies unused?

Whoever knows anything about business, the determined, constant, intensive effort that produces results, builds up cities and factories, knows that the best thing that could happen to this country would be to receive and start in business three million more Jews as quickly as possible.

This is for parents that keep near their children "cats," always dangerous, in themselves, and always carriers of disease germs in their fur.

Mrs. John Reardon gave a bottle of milk to her eight-months-old baby. The cat, powerful and jealous, attacked the child, biting it dangerously, then attacked the mother. Cats spread scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other diseases. Sick children "play with the kitty" and kitty transfers the germs to the cat of the child next door.

A cat, in the cellar, killing mice and rats, may have its place, although there are better things than cats for that purpose. A dog out of doors and kept out of doors may have its place. But whoever brings his children, indoors, in contact with animals brings them in contact with disease, also in danger of hydrophobia.

Eugene Debs was put in prison for saying what somebody didn't like. It was, in fact, imprisoning a man who took too seriously the Constitutional guarantee of free speech. Imprisoned for saying what somebody didn't like, Mr. Debs, in jail, made a speech that also was disliked. Now he is forbidden to see visitors or talk to them.

How does that impress you? Does it not seem a little too drastic for good judgment? Ordinarily, when a man is condemned to death, the judge asks him if he has anything to say and lets him say it. He is even allowed to say a few words on the scaffold.

Does it not give to the much advertised and dreaded "Red Radicals" just cause for complaint if

HOOPER WON'T ACCEPT POST UNLESS PROMISED A FREE HAND

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

WEATHER

Fair tonight; Friday unsettled probably snow or rain. Not much change in temperature. Lowest temperature tonight, about 26 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1921.

MAIN 5900
CALLS THE TIMES

THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

DRY AGENTS RAID HOTELS

DARES BRITAIN TO VOID DEBTS

Italy Challenges England to Start Cancellations of Loans.

MIGHT SET PACE FOR U. S.

Rome Protests German Export Tax—Seeks Greater Share in Indemnity.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Great Britain is called upon to "set an example to the world" by canceling the war debts owed to her by Italy and France, in a note addressed to the Allies by the Italian government, it was learned this afternoon.

The specific demand in the note was that Italy's share of German indemnity be increased from 10 per cent to 20 to 25 per cent.

ITALY'S GERMAN EXPORT. Italy protests that she would suffer economically by the enforcement of the Paris decision to collect a 12 per cent tax upon German exports. This protest is based upon the fact that Italy is a large importer of German goods, and that the Germans might be expected to increase the prices of her exported merchandise to meet the ad valorem tax.

Italy makes it plain that she favors the cancellation of Allied war debts by the United States, notwithstanding the fact that her share of indemnity would be influenced by such action. For example, if the United States should cancel the huge amounts owing to her by the Allies it would naturally aid the financial situation to such an extent that the Allied powers would not need such a large amount of reparations from Germany.

Italy is not raising a new question by increasing her indemnity demand. Ever since it has been apparent that Italy could expect little or nothing from Austria, she has been pressing for a larger share of the money which the Allies expect to get from Germany. Her note, however, brings the matter to a head and places it in concrete form for discussion by the Allies when the indemnity conference is held here next month.

The Italian note promises to put complications in the way of the Allied statesmen when they assemble here on or about March 4 to hear the German counter-proposals. Italy's attitude is that the Allies should hear the Germans to make stronger protests upon the assumption that the Allies are not united.

M'ADOO OPPOSES PARTY SCHEMING

Says G. O. P. Admits Brain Monopoly, So Democrats Should "Lay Off."

William G. McAdoo is opposed to moves to rejuvenate the Democratic party by new reorganization schemes. Mr. McAdoo so informed several among his former colleagues in informal talks before his return to New York today. Mr. McAdoo, with Mrs. McAdoo, has been a White House guest, and lunched with the President during his stay.

"The Republicans admit they have the brains of the country; we Democrats can afford to lay off for a while and see what this brain monopoly will do in solving the big problems ahead," McAdoo told his former associates in the Cabinet.

"I see no need to rush ahead in these plans to reorganize the party," he said. "There will be plenty of time. Let's wait and see what will happen."

Mr. McAdoo is said to have told friends that personally he chief interest now and for some time lies in his law practice, and he will devote little time to matters political.

He "deplored premature efforts" designed to reconstruct the Democratic party by a change in the chairmanship or other personnel of the national committee organization.

TODAY

you enable them to say truly that they can't talk even in jail?

Needless to say, if a man advocates violence against an individual or against the Government, he should be punished exactly as though he had fired a gun or thrown a brick at the individual or the head of the Government. But, considering the wording of our Constitution, talk that does not suggest violence should be allowed. The man forbidden to talk makes another plan—ask Russia.

APPOINTMENT IS NOT FINAL, SAYS HOOVER

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Herbert Hoover today announced his acceptance of the post of Secretary of Commerce in President-elect Harding's cabinet is not definite, but depended upon his being given a free hand in making the Department of Commerce a larger and more important factor in the government, and upon his being allowed to direct relief work for starving European children.

Hoover said he had submitted to Harding certain proposals for reorganizing the Department of Commerce, which he termed at present but a "group of bureaus of a scientific character not directly connected with our commerce." He said American prosperity during the next four or five years depends largely upon our foreign trade and that there were vast opportunities for establishing a government department that would render a great service to American trade.

Hoover pointed out that he had accepted a commission from a large body of the American people to direct relief work for the starving children of Central Europe, numbering some 3,500,000, and that he did not believe it propitious to abandon that work.

LABOR TO WAR ON INJUNCTION

Leaders Meet Today to Plan Strategic Fight Against "Legal Abuse."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday issued a statement calling on organized labor to meet attacks "by plutocratic reaction" and "insidious propaganda of European insanity."

The "Times" headline—"Gompers Asks Labor to Arm"—may have been misleading. There was nothing in Mr. Gompers' statement indicating advocacy of physical violence, or preparation for armed warfare.

With war declared upon the injunction as a weapon in labor disputes, labor leaders met here today as a board of strategy to plan their campaign against "judge-made law."

Heads of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor today concentrated upon means by which "labor's bill of rights," drawn up in conference yesterday, may be given effective recognition.

THE LABOR LEADERS have virtually laid down the gauntlet to the incoming Administration and have made plain the policies which labor will accept and those policies which labor will fight.

Unqualified opposition to the use of the injunction in labor disputes and open rebellion against it were embraced in the "bill of rights" adopted.

"The injunction, as it is now used and abused in labor disputes, is without sanction either in the Constitution or in the fundamental law of the land," the labor conference declared.

"It is pure usurpation of power and authority. The only possible and practical remedy in the face of a power so usurped and so completely unjustified lies in a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to do."

The bill of rights also set forth the right of labor to bargain collectively, and in detail took up other demands of labor.

The conference today is considering campaign methods by which labor will lay its case before the public.

LABOR URGES VETO. Organized labor today called upon President Wilson to veto the Windfall Tax bill.

The resolution adopted today at the conference of representatives of the national and international unions connected with the American Federation of Labor passed a resolution calling for a Presidential veto of the bill and demanding that Congress take no action to override the veto if the President takes such action.

The conference also passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to send a commission to Porto Rico to investigate industrial and governmental conditions there.

The resolution adopted today at the

HARDING MAY MEET WILSON

Conference Between President and His Successor on Loans Probable After Inaugural.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES.
International News Service.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 24.—A meeting between President Harding and ex-President Wilson some time after March 4, in order to clear up some of the beclouded aspects of the Paris Peace Conference, is regarded as not unlikely by the advisers of the new President.

WORRIED OVER DEBT. While Senator Harding has been and still is largely occupied with the formation of his Cabinet and with the numerous other matters incidental to his entrance into the Presidency a week hence, he nevertheless has been following with keen interest developments concerning the allied indebtedness to the United States, realizing that this problem will be one of the first and most pressing which will face his administration at the outset.

President Wilson's communication to the Senate of the fact that there was an understanding with the French and British at Paris relative to the acceptance of German bonds in lieu of Belgium debts came as a considerable surprise to Harding headquarters here.

Only a week ago, Thomas W. Lamont, of Morgan & Co., who was one of President Wilson's chief financial advisers at the Paris conference, informed Senator Harding in a conference here that he would be "as free as the air" in dealing with foreign debt problems.

Lamont, in a public statement after the conference with the President-elect, declared that so far as he knew there were no commitments of any kind at Paris on the debt problem and that in future dealings the administration would be unhampered in any way.

MAY MEET PRESIDENT. In order to deal intelligently with the foreign relations of the new administration it will be necessary, it was pointed out here today, for Senator Harding to be informed fully on the understandings that were reached at Paris. It is believed that those around the new President that only one man can supply this information and that is President Wilson. Hence a meeting is regarded as not unlikely.

A conference between Senator Harding and President Wilson last December came very close to being brought about when Senator Harding was in Washington. At that time Senator Harding did not feel like requesting such a conference and the President did not see fit to extend a formal invitation, so the matter fell through.

The relative situations will be wholly changed after March 4. As President-elect Harding can with perfect propriety invite Woodrow Wilson, as a private citizen, to a conference, with the assurance, also, that such an invitation would probably be accepted with alacrity.

THE CABINET situation remained unchanged today, so far as could be learned here. The Cabinet has been tentatively selected, except for some uncertainty regarding the labor appointment, and unless there are some unforeseen developments, will stand as selected, according to those close to the President-elect.

Publication of the tentative slate has resulted in Harding headquarters being deluged with messages and telegrams concerning the various appointments. The vast majority of these have been favorable, although it was admitted today that some have been received in protest against specific appointments.

Today Senator Harding planned to work some more on his inaugural address. Few callers were expected. The conference list of the President-elect has been lightened almost to the vanishing point in view of the short time remaining of his stay here and the considerable amount of work which remains to be accomplished.

ONE OF FORD'S GUESTS. I was one of Mr. Ford's guests on his peace ship and I had occasion to talk with him during the voyage across the Atlantic. He impressed me then as a rather sincere, earnest man, with noble impulses, but simple-minded and ignorant to an amazing degree.

In my conversations with him on board the peace ship I noticed that though he talked of peace, his mind always reverted to his motor and to his tractor which he was eager to launch in Russia. He displayed an astounding lack of knowledge of conditions in Europe. In fact, he seemed to know less than a normal ten-year-old schoolboy about the old world he set out to save.

When I joined the Ford peace party I expressed my faith in the idea of advertising peace in the neutral countries. I believed that Henry Ford had a definite plan of action, that he had certain assurances from authoritative quarters that such a peace expedition might prove helpful.

IRRESPONSIBLE ADVENTURE. Within a few days after our departure some of us began to realize that the whole affair was a bold piece of irresponsible adventure. The curious collection of well-meaning naive

Cousin of Harding Dies. DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Marilla Post, 74, a cousin of President-elect Harding, died here.

WILSON WILL RIDE TO CAPITOL WITH HARDING

President Wilson will ride to the Capitol with President-elect Harding on Inauguration Day, despite all reports to the contrary, it was announced at the White House today.

The President's participation in the inauguration has been agreed upon and the President plans to carry out his part in the program, it was stated.

Sweeping Round-Up of Bootleggers; Fifty Held by Prohibition Officers

Death Lurks in "Whiskey" Sold in Washington

By THOMAS E. STONE.
Supervising Prohibition Director of the Maryland-Ohio District, Which Includes the District of Columbia.

More than 95 per cent of all the alleged whiskey which we have seized in Washington during the past three weeks has been alcohol colored with caramel. That death has not resulted from its use is nothing short of a miracle.

There is no pure whiskey for sale in Washington, except at drug stores. I have had about fifty men working in Washington for the past three weeks, and they have not turned up a bootlegger who was selling 100 per cent whiskey. Even that stuff that had a whiskey foundation was so adulterated that all that remained was the flavor.

I am making this prediction: Within the next few weeks there are going to be several deaths and probably several cases of blindness if Washingtonians inclined to drinking whiskey continue to buy from bootleggers the concoction they are peddling for whiskey. Fraudulent labels and counterfeited strip stamps are being used freely, so that the term "bonded" means nothing any more in the liquor business.

Bernstein Tells of Ford's Peace Ship

Following is the second of a series of articles by Herman Bernstein in reply to Henry Ford:

Henry Ford, Prince Bismarck, Abraham Lincoln and the Jews.

By HERMAN BERNSTEIN.
Author and journalist of international reputation. Authority on Judaism, who spent months investigating Henry Ford's anti-Semitic propaganda campaign.
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NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Georg Brandes, the world's leading critic and renowned authority on Shakespeare, discussing Henry Ford and his peace expedition, said to me in Copenhagen in 1915:

"I have always believed that American millionaires were clever and understood human nature, or they would be deceived by their lieutenants, but Henry Ford puzzles me. If a premium were to be awarded for stupidity, Denmark could secure it, but we have no men in Denmark so naive as your Henry Ford."

"All sensible people are for peace, but not all the people who are for peace are sensible."

"Henry Ford's secret departure from Christiania made his expedition still more ridiculous. His expedition has really hindered the idea of peace, for now people will only smile when peace is mentioned."

This was the great pacifist's estimate of Henry Ford and his peace expedition.

Now Henry Ford, defending his anti-Semitic agitation, explains that it is but a part of his peace campaign.

"It is my desire to bring about world peace," he says, "My life is devoted to peace. Peace is the real purpose behind this educational campaign."

Since Henry Ford's anti-Jewish propaganda is a continuation of his peace expedition, it will be interesting to sketch a few outstanding incidents connected with the farcical historic cruise.

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BELL BOYS ACCUSED OF SELLING "LIQUOR" BY FEDERAL AGENTS

In the biggest whiskey raid ever conducted in Washington, forty-five prohibition agents from Maryland and Ohio last night began making the hotels of Washington dry.

Thomas E. Stone, supervising prohibition director of the Maryland-Ohio district, was in personal charge of the expedition.

The prohibition enforcement agents who have been working for the last three weeks on evidence of liquor sales in the hotels of the city were divided into squads at 10 o'clock last night and made raids principally of the cloakrooms, arranging the raids so they were conducted at the same time.

RAIDERS OUT AGAIN TODAY. The revenue agents had so many places on their lists that they were unable to raid all of them last night, so they resumed operations again this morning, and were kept going until nearly noon.

About fifty persons were arrested. Very little liquor was seized because the stocks of the men charged with the violations, it was said, were low. All the evidence which the prohibition agents thought sufficient for conviction was obtained during the last three weeks.

Among those taken into custody were:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith, former being manager of the Columbia Hotel, 472 Pennsylvania avenue. They are held for investigation.

Francis McGwigan, at the National Hotel.
John Spraw, at the Howard House, 600 Pennsylvania avenue.

William Everett, at the Bancroft Hotel, Eighteenth and H streets.

Charles Wilson, at the Dewey Hotel.
William Lucas, at the New Willard Hotel.
Charles W. Peters, at the Congress Hall Hotel.

Frank Monroe, at the Washington Hotel.
Athena Lee Stephens, at the Continental Hotel.

Raymond T. Sialer, at the Stag Hotel.
Leroy Garrison, at the Lafayette Hotel.

Morris Callahan, at the Willard Hotel.
James N. Gunn, at the Capitol Hotel.

Jerome Butler, at the Atlantic Hotel.
Mason Chisolm, at the Harris Hotel.

William Cowan, at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Fred Marshall, at the New Varnum Hotel.

Eugene Martin, a chauffeur.
Charles Edwards, at the O. K. Restaurant, Fourth and N streets northwest.

Florence Dunmore, 17 Gray Court.
Albert Snyder, a taxi driver, who made his headquarters outside the Burlington Hotel.

Rose Adams, 1602 Fourth street northwest.

FIND NOVEL STILL. At the home of Rose Adams two prohibition agents went into the house this morning and arranged to purchase whiskey. While they were in there other prohibition agents knocked at the door. The Adams woman, seeing the agents at the door, grabbed the two agents who were in the house and tried to get them out of the back door.

"There is some of those prohibition agents at the door," she said, "and I think that you had better get out the back door."

She was surprised when she found that she was talking to two prohibition agents.

In the Adams house the agents found the most novel still they have yet captured in Washington. It was a five extinguisher of the type usually used in large buildings, and was fitted up with a coil and everything necessary to make the proper distilled product. The agent also seized between fifteen and twenty gallons of fresh corn mash.

One of the means of evading detection which was practiced by bell boys in some of the hotels was novel. When the prohibition agent asked them if they could get them some whiskey, the bell boys would give them a note to a bell boy in another hotel. The agent would present the note and the bell boy would ask him to give him his

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